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The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1. 1737.

From the DUBLIN-SOCIETY.

THIS Paper is design'd as a Supplement to those already publish'd on the Manner of Banking in low Grounds, and contains more particular Instructions on some Points, not sufficiently explained before, and additional Directions on other Points of less Importance, which have not yet been mentioned. By these Means, a good many Things useful to be known, which could not find Room in the former Essays without breaking the Connexion, will be collected into this; and we hope the Reader will upon that Account, excuse the want of Order, which naturally attends a Collection of this Kind.

We think it necessary to begin by observing, that the Dimensions of Banks in general cannot be ascertained; those we have assign'd, are sufficient in common Cases, and for that Reason only, have been made Use of in our Directions. Both Tides and Floods rise to different Heighths, above the Level in different Places, and in different Circumstances; and therefore 'tis from Observations only, and those made upon the Spot, that the true Dimensions of particular Banks can be determined; we can only remind the Reader, that in this Case above all others, 'tis best erring on the safest Side, and incurring a little needless Expence, than run the Hazard of the whole Improvement.

We have directed him to raise his Banks a Foot above the highest Tide or Flood, and to dig his Trenches so large, as to supply Soil enough for the Banks; we shall add here, that in estimating these, he must take into his Account, the extraordinary Effects of Storms and other Accidents, since it is certainly more prudent to guard, even at some Cost, against an Evil, that may never happen, than to neglect any one that may.

The Improver in this Way, is advised in our former Paper, to leave a Space of a Foot and half, or two Feet, between the Bank and the Trench or Ditch; the Reason is, that when the Banks are made close upon the Edge of the Trench, the Sides of it are apt to crumble and fall down, from the Weight of the Bank resting upon them; and when they do, the Bank itself comes down along with them, and is not without much Difficulty and Expence repair'd: Whereas by placing the Foot of the Bank at about two Feet Distance from the Edge of the Trench, you avoid these Inconveniencies; should the Sides of the Trench fall in by any Accident, the Bank is however out of Danger; or should a Part of the Bank be injured any way, the Soil brought down on this vacant Space is readily thrown on again.

The proper Time for making Banks is the Spring, or very Beginning of Summer; you have little Disturbance to fear from Floods at that Season of the Year, and the Grass Seeds sown upon the Banks, will then thrive best and soonest. We have directed the Reader how to prepare his Banks for Hay or Grass Seeds; we shall now add, that he ought to do this as he goes on, and dress and sow his Slopes by degrees, and as soon as he finishes them.

Besides, the Inundations from the Sea and from Rivers, low Lands are often injured, and covered with Waters, which fall upon them from upper Grounds; to get clear of them, take the following Method. Draw Drains along the Edges of the upper Ground from End to End, to intercept the Upland Waters, which may be afterwards discharged by other Drains, carried on to the next River: The Earth thrown up out of these Drains, will make a Bank towards the flat low Grounds, which must be high enough to confine the Water in the Drain, and prevent its over-flowing.

By the help of these Directions in every Situation, you may keep your low, flat Ground free from all foreign Water, and leave none to lie upon it, but what falls directly from the Heavens. 'Tis seldom found that any Land is prejudiced barely by the Rain that falls upon it; all Damage from Water arises from that which flows from other Ground; however when these low Lands are secured from Floods and Upland Waters, if at any time great Rains should fall upon them, the Trenches made within Side the Banks, according to our Directions, and those which are always made to divide them into Parks, will drain off most of the superfluous Water; or should too much remain after all this, it may be discharged by a small Sluice a Foot wide, placed in the lowest Part of the Ground near the River.

Notwithstanding the Instructions given in this and former Papers to preserve Land from Inundations, we are fully satisfied that all Inundations are not hurtful. It is certain that Floods enrich all Lands by the Sediment they leave behind them, and 'tis only, when they lie too long and chill the Ground, that they become injurious; 'tis therefore as necessary sometimes to admit them, as at other times to exclude them, and to put it in the Farmer's Power to do either, is the chief Aim of these Directions; for this Purpose 'tis first necessary to shut them out, and when that is done, you may let them in and out at Pleasure: To that End, fix one Sluice in that Part of the Bank, where the River first comes on your Land, and another in that Part where the River leaves it. The first to let in, and the other to discharge the Water.

When the Farmer can thus command the Flood, and make it subservient to his Profit, he has a constant Manure at Hand, which will soon reward his Labour and Expence. However, he must manage it with Caution. The Winter is the only Season in this Case for Flooding low Lands; the beginning of a Flood is the best time. 'Tis then Foul and Muddy, and as it fines, deposites a rich Slime, which improves the Ground beyond any Manure whatever; when that is done, the Water will soon clear, and then is the Time to discharge it; if a Flood lies long upon Ground, it will chill and spoil the Grass; but if it lies two or three Days only, it will enrich the Soil without doing any Damage.

Before we conclude this Subject, we shall take Notice of a particular Case which often happens, and therefore deserves to have a few Words bestowed upon it. 'Tis frequently the Case, that a Mill-race runs through low Grounds, and by laying higher than the Land on either Side, and flowing a-cross the fall of it, obstructs the Inland Waters which fall on the upper Side of the Land, and prevents their Passage to the lower, where they might be discharged: In this Case, you may easily get rid of the Water so kept in by the Mill-race, if you make a cut a-cross the Mill-race, and fix a Trunk of Wood, a Foot Square well pitch'd, in the Bottom of the Channel of the Mill-race, from Side to Side; the Inland Water will enter the Mouth of the Trunk on one Side, pass thorough it under the River, and be discharged on the other Side of the Mill race, where the Land is supposed to lie lower; and by the same Method of conveying Water thorough a Wooden Pipe under the Channel of a River lying in its Way, many Parcels of Ground, otherwise irreclaimable, may be drained with Ease.

Having now finished our Directions for securing all low Grounds from Water, and keeping them dry, in a manner the most effectual, and least expensive, and liable to little or no Damage or Repairs, we shall before we dismiss this Subject, take the Liberty of recommending this Improvement in the strongest Terms to our Countrymen. There are many Thousand Acres in this Kingdom, which on every Flood are covered with Water, and so injured as to be of little Use to the Owners, all which, by the Method before-mentioned, may with ease be conv rted into the richest Meadows and Pastures; this is more wanted, and more necessary to be done in *Ireland* than in other Countries; for though our Lands throw up much Grass, and we have great Plenty of it in Summer; yet so it is, that for want of Fodder, the Cattle of the Poor perish miserably in the Winter and Spring; they trust to, and depend on the Mildness of the Seasons, but whenever Snows continue any time upon the Ground, or when the Winter proves cold and wet, or the Spring cold and dry, all their Cattle Starve, and a great many are lost, to the utter Ruin of the poor People; as they have no Fodder of their own, no Money to purchase it, if it could be had, and in many Places none to buy, if they had Money, 'tis no Wonder to see our poor Cottagers reduced to Beggary, by the Loss of their Cows, (the chief and almost only Support of their Families) who dye for want of a little Fodder. This alone is an Evil, which common Humanity should engage us, if possible to remedy: But it extends much farther and affects every Branch of our Husbandry; the Horses that labour our Ground, are in the Spring so weak and emaciated for want of proper Food, that they either are not able to work at all, whereby the Tillage must be wholly neglected, or if they do, 'tis with so little Strength, that their Work is very meanly and slightly performed; besides most of them commonly die in that poor Service; add to this, that great Numbers of Black Cattle and Horses, are lost in Sloughs, Bogs, and other dangerous Bottoms, by attempting in the Spring to get at a little Green Grass.

This is the present miserable Condition of most of our Country People, and must be so till we lay hold of the easy Remedy prescribed in these Papers: If the low Lands, which are dispersed throughout all Parts of the Kingdom, and mount at least to an hundred thousand Acres, were bank'd in and secured from Water in the Manner before-mentioned, they would in a short time all become rich Meadows, and not only supply sufficient Fodder for all our Cows and Horses the Year round, and keep them in good Plight for Labour and all other Uses, but besides Stall feed dry Cattle for Winter, with which we are so ill provided at present.

The People of England have of late Years much increased their Upland Meadows, by sowing their Lands with foreign Grass Seeds, but this is attended with a considerable Expence at first, and a constant Charge afterwards; we have it in our Power, at a trifling Charge, to make a vast Addition to our low Meadows, and keep them in good Order without any further Trouble.

We flatter ourselves with the Hopes of seeing, within the Space of 8 or 10 Years, all our low Ground reclaimed, and brought into the Form of fine Meadows, and planted round with Trees proper for the Soil, which would be an Ornament to the Country, and at the same time a great Benefit to the Owners; and we have the greater Reason to expect this Improvement, since it is in the Power of every one who has such low Ground in his Possession, to inclose and secure his own Land, tho' his Neighbours should neglect theirs; and this at an inconsiderable Expence, perhaps not more than that of making common Ditches of six Feet wide, and five Feet deep in Upland Ground: And whoever shall first begin to put this Method in Practice, will not only receive an immediate Benefit by his Improvement, but will have an advanced Price for his Meadows, which are always of greater Value in Proportion, as they are scarce, and in small Quantity.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Nov. 24. We learn from Stonehyve, that the Carolina Sloop, Capt. Arthur Stark, put in there last Week by contrary Winds, and still detain'd, fully loaden with the Goods lately seized in Peterhead by him and Mr. George Lobban, Tide-waiter in Leith, consisting of 160 Ankers of Brandy and Gin, a large Quantity of Tea in Banff-shire Canisters, also Corn Sacks, 40 Casks of Dutch Soap, a large Quantity of Castle Soap, 60 Dutch Pan pots and Pots, a good deal of Gunpowder, Tobacco, several Casks of Cinnamon Waters, several Hogsheads of Wine, 30 Dry Ware Casks full of fine Dutch Goods, 20 Boxes of Sugar Candy, and other Sugars of all Kinds in Casks, some Reams of Paper, several Pieces of Hollands, Dutch Napkins, Liquorice ball some Steel, Hemp, Matts of Brass Pans, &c. The Value of this great Seizure is not yet known.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Hereford, Nov. 24. On Thursday last a Tinker and a Sow Gelder (two Brothers, who it seems understood each other's Business) came to the House of William Chaddock, who keeps a Warren in the Parish of Acornbury, 3 Miles from this City, and were employ'd by his Wife to mend a Kettle; but insisting on more than she thought the Work was worth, she refused to pay them their Demand; upon which they were going to take away the Kettle, and she laying hold

hold of it, they us'd her very roughly, and caus'd her to cry out: Her Husband coming to her Assistance, they push'd him down, and his Wife upon him, threatning that their Bitch should tear their Guts out; to prevent which, the said William Chaddock went for his Gun to shoot her; which the Sow Gelder perceiving, told him he would teach him to handle a Gun, and accordingly laid hold on it, and beat him with an Oaken Cudgel; and in the Struggle the Gun went off, and unfortunately killed the Sow Gelder. The said Chaddock's Wife was big with Child, and the Bitch seiz'd her and tore her Cloaths before he went for the Gun: The Sow Gelder walk'd about 10 Yards after he was shot, and then drop't down; which Chaddock seeing, immediately went to Hereford for a Surgeon, and when the Surgeon came, he was dead: Upon this the said Chaddock surrender'd himself, and is now in the County Gaol.

Bristol, Nov. 26 By the Joannah from Zant, but last from Gibraltar, we have Advice, that the Garison of that Fortress kept a strict look out, 700 Men mounting Guard every Morning, and that if any Soldier fail'd giving the Watch Word, which goes round the Garison at certain Times, he underwent a severe whipping; and that all were ready for giving the Spaniards a warm Reception, if they attempted to make an Attack.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, Nov. 27. Arrived the Liverpool Merchant, Bootle, from Virginia.

Bristol, Nov. 28. Saturday last at Night arrived the Tryton, Gwynn, in 26 Days from New England.

Falmouth, Nov. 26. Wind W. Since my last came in the Fortune, Rider, from Gottenburg for Leghorn; the Lark, Maltby, from Chichester for Cadiz. Sailed the Hanover Packet, Osborn, for Lisbon. Remains the King George, the Prince Frederick, and the Expedition Packets, for Lisbon; the Townshend Packet, Cooper, for the Groyne.

Dartsmouth, Nov. 27. This Day arrived the Mary of Boston, Paterson, in 14 Days from St. John's in Newfoundland; and the Prosperous, Perry, of and for this Place, in 6 Days from Ponte Vedra. The Wind blows hard at West. This Day sailed the Molly of Boston, Bramhim, from Lisbon for Hamburgh.

Pool, Nov. 28. Just now came into Studland Bay, the Speedwell, Linthorn, from Newfoundland.

Cowes, Nov 28. Arrived the Rebecca Sloop, John Quea, from Alicant, and is failed for Southampton.

Portsmouth, Nov. 29 This Morning sailed the Don Francisco, Wellesson; the Farnely, Ducket; the Mahone, Hurt, all with Wheat for Lisbon.

Dover, Nov 29. Arrived off of our Port, the Two Sisters, Marshall, from Pensilvania.

Deal, Nov. 25. Wind N. by E. 'The Wind has 'been fair all this Day, but blowing very hard, the 'Ships could not weigh their Anchors; but the Tide 'being fair for them, all the Outward bound are 'getting under Sail.' Came down the Samuel and Sarah, Glegg, from Figueira. P. S. 'I have this 'Moment an Account that a Ship in getting under 'Sail, run foul of another, and lost her Bowsprit and 'Fore-mast, her Name unknown.

Gravesend, Nov 29. Passed by the Princess Carolina, Coe, from Carolina; the William, Uring, from Maryland; and the Elliot, Pain, from Zant.

The Carolina, Gill; and the Catherine, Farmer, from London, are arrived at New York; and the Francis, Abbot, from Petersburg, is arrived in Scarborough Road for London.

LONDON.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Turner of Colchester, is preferr'd to the Rectory of *Aldham*, in that Neighbourhood. Mr. Turner has been remarkable for discharging his Duty with the utmost Care and Diligence, in one of the most populous Parishes of that large and Trading Town, for above 23 Years; and yet found Time to oblige the World with Two very curious and learned Treatises; The one intitled, "A Discourse on the Pretended *Apostolical Constitutions*; wherein all the principal Evidence, both *External* and *Internal*, brought by Mr. *Whiston*, to prove them *Genuine*, is examin'd and confuted:" The other, "The Calumnies upon the Primitive Christians accounted for." From this Retirement, —— it is hop'd this Gentleman will entertain the World with some farther Fruits of his learned Studies.

We hear that her Majesty will be privately Interred in Westminster Abby, on Friday the 23d of this Instant.

Yesterday Morning a young Gentlewoman was observed for some Time to walk in a melancholly Manner at the Side of the Canal in St. James's Park, and about 10 o'Clock threw herself into the said Canal, but was soon after taken out by a Private Centinel, who was posted at Buckingham Gate: She was afterwards carried in a Chair to a Grocer's at the Corner of St James's Place, in St. James's-street, where all possible Care is taken of her.

Capt. John Man, is appointed Captain of a Company in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Brigadier General Philips.

Yesterday Morning between 7 and 8 o'Clock, Mr. Peters of King-street, Golden Square, and his Lady, going in a Chariot to Oxford, were attack'd between Kensington Gravel Pits and Shepherd's Bush, by two Highwaymen, who robbed them of about 14 l. in Money and several Things of Value.

Yesterday died at his House in Southampton Street, Abel Jenkinson, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of an Estate of 2000 l. per Annum.

This Day a Council will be held, when the Parliament, which stands prorogued to the 8th Instant, will be further prorogued to the Middle of January next, at which Time, we hear, it will sit for the Dispatch of Business.

And we hear that a Proclamation will speedily be issued out for that Purpose.

Yesterday being the first Sittings after Term at Guildhall, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Lee, Lord Chief Justice Willes, and the Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, were elegantly Entertained by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor at Grocers Hall, according to Custom.

Yesterday being St. Andrew's Day, the Tutelar Saint of Scotland, the Royal Society held (according to Custom) their annual Meeting, at their House in Crane Court, Fleet-street, when Sir Hans Sloan was re-elected President for the Year ensuing; after the Election was over they went to Pontack's, where an elegant Entertainment was provided for them on that Occasion.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge Lottery, viz No. 39663, 10000 l. 59639, 500 l. 9886, 15123, 11513, 15174, 3496, 39849, 100 l. each; 15455, 57540, 69371, 40535, 41187, 8907, 50 l. each.

There have been 3489 Prizes drawn.

We hear that the above Prize of 10000 l. is fallen to two Merchants in Dublin, which Ticket was bought for 'em by Commission.

Yesterday Thomas Woodcock was committed to Newgate by Colonel De Veil, for stealing a Quantity of Wearing Apparel out of the Lodgings of Mrs. Ann Ball: And the same Day Roger Enstep was convicted before the same Gentleman for retailing spirituous Liquors in the Parish of St. Pancras, and paid the Penalty to the Informer, and to the Overseers of the said Parish: And on Tuesday Night Edward Pocock (who had extorted half a Guinea from Mr. Ann Flemming of King's-street, St. Giles's, pretending that no Prosecution should be carried on on Account of Informations made against her for retailing spirituous Liquors contrary to the Statute in that Case made and provided) was committed to New Prison by the said Colonel, for that vile Practice of extorting Money upon Pretence of swearing against People who refuse to comply with their Demands.

The Numbers in Mr. Jernegan's Sale entitled to Claims, as specify'd in his Catalogue, and drawn the 30th of November 1737, are as follow, viz.

Order as drawn.	Numbers Claiming
28700	15205
28875	51840
29050	55167
29225	37350
29400	51989
29575	19460
29750	6946
29925	20279
30100	13876
30275	52129
30450	18568
30625	302
30800	25501

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	05 07	05 28

Bank Stock 142 3-4ths. India 177 1-4th. South Sea 102 1-4th to 102. Old Annuity 111 1-4th to 1-half. New ditto 110 7-8ths to 111. Three per Cent. 106 1-4th. 7 per Cent. Loan 110 1-half. 5 per Cent. ditto 101. Royal Assurance 110 1-half. London Assurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. India Bonds 61. 19s. to 71. Premium. South Sea ditto 3 l. Premium. New Bank Circulation 121 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121 1-half. Lottery Tickets 12 l. 7 s. Stampt ditto 61. 8s.

N. B. *It is not thought proper, for some prudential Reasons, to insert the Paper, inclos'd in a Letter to the Publisher, dated Tuesday November 29, 1737; and therefore we have given the Gentleman who sent it this Notice, to comply with his Desire, that if it was not a proper, we should let him know as soon as we could conveniently, and not keep him in Suspence: But, at the same Time, we hope we shall not be deprived of his Correspondence, if he should think fitting to throw his Sentiments on the Subject which he treats of, into another Shape.*

N. B. *His Paper is return'd to the Publisher.*

Lately Published,

STATUTES at LARGE: The Sixth Volume, to compleat the Sets of the former Edition in five Volumes.

A small Number remaining are to be had of D. Browne, at the Black Swan without Temple-Bar. Price bound 2 l. 15 s.

N. B. After Christmas they will be sold for 3 l.

Where may be had, just publish'd,

1. A Treatise of Equity; with a large Table of Contents. Folio. Price in Boards 7 s.

2. A Report of Cases argued, debated, and adjudged in B. R. in the Time of the late Q. Anne; chiefly during the Time the late Lord Chief Justice Holt presided in that Court. Folio. Price 14 s.

This Day is published,

Being a Continuation of the Present State of the Republick of Letters, and the Literary Magazine,

THE History of the Works of the Learned, giving a general View of the State of Learning throughout Europe; and containing an Impartial Account and accurate Abstracts of the most valuable Books published in Great Britain and Foreign Parts; interspersed with Dissertations on several curious and entertaining Subjects, critical Reflections, and Memoirs of the most eminent Writers in all Branches of Polite Literature.

For the Month of NOVEMBER, 1737.

This Number contains the following Articles.

I. Remarks upon the Table Gesture of the Ancients, and particularly that of Christ and his Disciples at the last Supper. By the Rev. Charles Lemotte, D. D. and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

II. An Account of the Rev. Mr. Broughton's Bibliotheca Historica Sacra, or Historical Library of the principal Matters relating to Religion ancient and modern, Pagan, Jewish, Christian, and Mohammedan.

III. An Epitome of Mr. Drake's History of the Metropolitical Church of York, from the first Introduction of Christianity into the Northern Parts of this Island; with the Lives of the Archbishops of that See.

IV. Remarks on the learned Mr. Shuckford's Translation of Exod. ii. 21.

V. A Summary of the first Tome of the Critical History of Philosophy.

VI. Queries relating to the Controversy between Dr. Pemberton and Philalethes Cantabrigiensis.

VII. An Abstract of the ingenious Mr. John Leland's Answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation.

VIII. A View of the Introduction to Mr. Strahlenberg's Historical Geographical Description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia.

IX. Literary News.

X. Catalogue of Books printed in this Month.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row; and sold by J. and J. Fox in Westminster Hall, and J. Jackson in St. James's Street.

The Royal BEAUTIFYING FLUID.

SO exceedingly valued by Ladies of Quality and all who have used it, for its transcendent Excellency in Beautifying the Face, Neck, and Hands to the most exquisite Perfection possible, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand.

It gives an inexpressible fine Air to the Features of the Face on the Spot, and a surprising Handsomeness to the Neck and Hands, which it immediately makes exceedingly smooth, fair, and delicately white.

Nothing in the World can sooner or more certainly take away all disagreeable Redness, Spots, Pimples, Heats, Roughness, Morphew, Worms in the Face, Marks of the Small Pox, Sun-burn, or any other Discolouring, nor remove all Wrinkles so perfectly; for it quickly makes the Skin become so incomparably fine, clear, plump, soft, and beautifully fair, as to cause Admiration in the Beholders.

It really gives a most engaging resplendent Brightness to the whole Countenance, and causes sparkling Life, Spirit, a juvenile Bloom to reign in every Feature, and yet is nothing of Paint, but far exceeds it, by its bringing the Skin, wherever of the Face, Neck, or Hands, and tho' brown, red or rough, to a natural, youthful Fairness, Smoothness, and most charming Delicacy, which Paint only faintly imitates; neither is this ROYAL BEAUTIFYER prepared from the least Particle of Mercury, or any Thing Metaline, but is perfectly harmless and may be given inwardly even to Children. It has also a pleasant Scent, will not soil the finest Lawn, and is very agreeable to use

But these its admirable Properties, by which it vastly exceeds any Thing whatever for the like Purpose, have occasioned many to imitate it under various other Names, beware therefore of such Impositions, the true ROYAL BEAUTIFYING FLUID, that has given such universal Satisfaction to so many Ladies of Distinction, being only to be had at Mr. Radford's Toyshop above-mentioned at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions, and no where else in England.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-Row.*